PERSONS WISHING CLOTHING WIII do Well to call and examine one of the latest Spring and Summer styles of the most Extensive, New, Tasty, and Fashionable Stocks of Rhady Mann ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other establishment in this city.

The Custon Room is stocked with fresh Goods from Europe, and is not surpassed as to Style, Taste, or Cutting.

Furnithing Goods,

Tastefully selected and in every variety. Particular attention is paid to the Children's Department.

In all cases where persons are not pleased, their money will be returned.

The Layrest Store in the city.

The Largest Store in the city.

RICH CARPETING-SPRING STYLES. SPRING SPRING STRING.
SITH & LOUNSBERRY.
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand st.
Invite attention to their Springs String Rotal Wilton, Vetvet Tapeathy, and Strings Carpeting.
Also, There-Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style, and

English and American Ollchoths, &c., &c., &c. English and American Ollchoths, &c., &c., &c. Best styles English Tapestay, 80 cents to \$1 per yard. Best styles English Tapestay, 80 cents to \$1 per yard.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES. STRARKS & MARVIN,

No. 40 MURRAT-ST., N. Y. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS

FARILY SEWING-MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE.

Designed for all manufacturing purposes, aciseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only \$110.

1. M. SINGER & Co.,

No. 458 Broadway, N. Y. THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE Co.'s THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. 8
FIRST-Grass, DOUBLE-THERAD, Rapid, Noiseless, and Beautiful
\$40.—New Sewing-Machine \$-\$40.
ander Patents of Bowe, Grover & Baker, and Whoeler &
Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No. 458 Broadway.
VERNON & Co.

SEWING-MACHINES. GRORGE B. SLOAT & Co.'s Celebrated
ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCE and SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS,
No. 430 Broadway, N. Y.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received the highest Feeds at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest Fremium for the Sewing Machine work; also, high-est Fremium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, New-Jersey State Fair, &c., &c. Agents Wantes. Office, No. 563 Broadway. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

STARR'S

CHEMICALLY PREFARED GLUE,
For Family use. 25 cents per Bottle, with Brush.
Fox Sale Evenymers.

Manufactured and for sale by
STARR GLUE COMPANY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Useful in sympt House.
For Sale Everywhere.
Mannisotared by H. C. Spalding & Cs., No. 48 Cedar-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 8 680.

A SAYING OF TWENTY PER CENT
To all who want
Gas FIXTURES,
CHINA,
GLASS,
and SILVER-PLAYED WARE.
Our assortment is unequaled in the City of New-York, and our
prices are marked down to a rate that must
that it is to their interest to make their narchase.

that it is to their interest to make their purchases from us.

Goods FREELY Shown,

Goods Frence.

and no one
Pressed to Suv.

N. B.—A lot of second-hand CHANDELIERS, at very low prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.,
No. 631 Broadway.

Howe's STANDARD SCALES
STANDARD SCALES
Have Sive Patents.
Work as Balls, and are SelfAdjusting.

LILLIE'S UNLIGHD AND

For saie low, taken in exchange for the little's UHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.
FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 368 Brondway,
(First block below Astor House.)

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES are unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and it to a charm. Re shinking nor turning up behind. Barcumon's Hair Dyrs, the best in the world, the only harmless and relable Dyrs known. Apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Sond et. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR and FAMILY

CATHARTIC FILLS.—Reliable medicines for Bilious attacks Dyspepsia, bick-licadache, and all kindred diseases. Sold by all Druggists. Erincipal office removed to No. 208 Broadway

ROGERS & BAYMOND would call especial atten

SPRING UYER GARMENTS,
PALETOTS,
BACES, &C.,
in Cloth, Cassimere, of various styles, Melton Cloth, Amou
Costings, &c., which, for taste and beauty, cannot be surpassed
in the City.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau,
And No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,

PLATED WARE AT BARGAINS. PLATED WARE AT DARVAINS.

RICH PLATED THE SETS, six pieces, \$20, usual price \$30
CARE BASKETS \$4, usual price \$6; CASTORS \$5, usual price \$1
Liquer Stands \$15, usual price \$26; Watters \$15, usual price \$24; Butter Dishes \$35-100, usual price \$5.0-100
Los Pitchers \$8, usual price \$11. GZc. C. Alles,
No. 415 Brosdway, one door below Canal-st.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER. THE OLDEST AND HEST REMEDY KNOWN

For the extermination of Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas,
Rats, Mice, and every species of vermin. Sold at the princips
depot, No. 612 Eroadway, and by all druggists everywhere.
Price from 25 cents to \$1 per box.

PERRY'S JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gless. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Soid everywhere.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

I. & M. T. LEVITT, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 31 Minories, London, having this day disposed of their New-York business to Mr. J. H. BRADBERT, their late Agent, solicit a continuance of the paronage with which they have been favored.

L. & M. T. LEVITT, No. 31 Minories, London.

Referring to the above, J. H. BRADBURY has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he will continue to supply the same styles and descriptions of WATCHES and WATCHES and WATCHES, which have hitherto given such unccalified satisfaction, at the same office, No. 19 Maiden-lane, and invites an impection of his stock, which comprises the newest systes, in various qualities, all offered as the lowest market rates and on the best terms.

J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

New 1 ork, April 2, 1860.

New-York, April 2, 1860.

KEROSENE and all approved brands of COAL
OILS, foreign and demestic; also, PARAPPINE GANDLES, for sale
HORATIO EAGLE, Agent.
by
No. 284 Caral-st.,
Near Broadway.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL OTHE TRUES With SECCES, in effecting permanent cures of Hertide of Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a lemale in private
froms. Also, Tausens of every kind for permanent retention of Eupture, Bathing Trusses, Supporters, ShoulderBraces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps,
Anklete, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by
Marass a Co., No. 2 Vessyet., (opposite bt. Paul's Church) N. Y. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

HENRY H. Lerde & Co., (store No. 23 Nasaucst), will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the residences of persons removing or declining boustkeeping. They will also have regular sales during the esaons at their saors, for the convenience of those who may cosire this medium of sale.

BILL's HAIR DYE, 50 cents, Black or Brown .-Depot No. I Barciay ea, and sold by all Druggists. Also, infairisis Sweeners, for the growth and beauty of the Heint. Also, Soundwar De Racings, a celligatful extract for the Handkorchief, Industrials Harn-Curvino at No. 1 Sarciny-at.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is more used than any in the world. Why is it? Because it has proved more power ful to realing, and a better pain-reliever than any now in exist more. Manufastery, No. 30 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

"COSTAR'S" PREPARATIONS "knocks the breath Out of RATA Muon, ROACHES, BENEVERS, and Insects generally, quicker than we can write."—[Modina (Ohio) Grante.
Hoteremer Borse, Boules and Flasts, She, the and \$1 alses. Horses, She, Soot, She Weller, and \$2 rices. Berware of sportous instations. Examine each hox. Berware of sportous instations. Examine each hox. Sold Everywhers.
PRINCIPAL DEFOY, No. 410 Broadway.

ASSORTED CANDIES in 30-pound boxes, splendid secriment, at life, \$\Phi\$ in Book Carey, Jerons Payrs, 6ck Drops, and all kinds of three Confectionery at equally reduced picture. Be charge for prekages or delivery.

Enward Shirm, \$6. 154 Greenwich at.

BARRY'S TRECOPHEROUS. Es the best and cheapest article for Pressing,

Beststrying Cleansing, Gurling,

Procerving, and Ros.oring the Hair.

try it. For sale by Draggists and Perfumers.

BULL WHE TO DESCRIPTION OF SHIP JUNE LADIES' DRESS ROSETTE TRIMMINGS. ROBETTIS, GIMPS, BRAIDS, LOCKITT, SON & Co. 's.
No. 251 Fulton-et., Breeklyr

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good falth.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications Business letters for THE TRIBUMS should in all cases be addressed to HORACK GREELEY & Co.

We need only to call the attention of business men to the table of the circulation of THE TRIBUNE, published in another column, to convince them that THE TRIBUNE is the very best medium in which to advertise. Advertisements inserted in all of the editions of THE TRIBUNE will reach over two headred and eighty-six thousand subscribers, and probably a million and a half of readers, at an expense to the advertiser of only \$1 70 per line.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY

Ordinary Advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertien, omsenned under appropriate neads, 10 cents per line each insertien, or Two Dollars per line per month. LEADED ADVERTISEMENTS—SLYRES CENTS Per line. FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Double rates. SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—FIFTERN CENTS a line each insertion. Nething inserted for less than SEVENTY-FIVE

THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ITEM-[Advertisement.]—FIFTY ERXTS a line each insertion. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Nothing inserted for less than \$5. No less by the quarter or year.

will close at 91 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Common Council met yesterday, but did nothing remarkable beyond appointing a Committee to investigate the management of the Alms-House Department.

another page of this paper a full history of his recent brutal arrest by the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate. It will be read with universal interest.

ment in Washington yesterday, and made a satisfactory explanation of the alleged deficit in his accounts. The matter has been permanently

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, following the example

of the Hon. Howell Cobb, withdraws his name from the Presidential competition at Charleston. He does not say, however, that he would not be glad to run for Vice-President on the same ticket with Mr. Douglass

States Senate a resolution of inquiry as to the recent capture of Mexican vessels and of Mexican prisoners at Vera Cruz. It was adopted; and we trust the report will not long be delayed. The truth with regard to that subject should be positively ascertained and made known.

pounded the irrepressible conflict, in a discourse upon the Hon. Jeff. Davis's famous resolutions, deto do no injustice to Mr. Chesnut, but candor requires us to state that he is not equal to his great predecessor, Mr. Calhoun, in common sense, any more than in metaphysical profundity. Read his speech and see.

The New-York Tax-levy bill was reported in the Assembly last night, with the aggregate amount reduced \$96,000. The appropriation for the Commissioner of Records is stricken out, and that for the Mount Morris-square improvement fixed at \$20,000. The salaries for the Aldermen were also stricken out, as also the section repealing the power given to the Controller by the Tax bill of 1859 to appeal from the judgments obtained against the city. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

sembly, at Albany, to bring out the Tax Levy for this City. The exceeding sensitiveness which some of the members exhibited upon this subject would seem to indicate that they were touched very nearly by the intimation that the bill may have been withheld thus far for corrupt purposes. However, let them report the bill to-day, free from all objectionable features, so that it may be passed at once, and the public will not inquire too closely into what they have done thus far, since the bill was recommitted.

We print on another page the Opinion of Attorney-General Myers affirming the unconstitutionality of the Act of 1851 whereby certain Railroads. since consolidated into the New-York Central, were relieved from the stipulated payment of Canal Tolls (at least through the Canal season) on the Freight carried by them respectively. We ask attention to the facts embodied, the positions taken, in this Opinion: we demand for them the especial attention of those who have stigmatized the proposition to toll Railroads as extortion, plunder, robbery, &c., &c. We suspect they will find it more easy to call the Attorney-General names than to refute his arguments.

Mr. HICKMAN'S REPORT, affirming the right of Congress to investigate the conduct of the Federal Executive in so far, at least, as it affects the purity of Congressional Elections, was made to the House yesterday, and is herewith presented. It must command general attention; it would be still more widely read and weighed did not its main positions Beloit, Wis...... 38 St. Louis, Mo...... Prarie du Chien, Wis 38 Warren, Ohio...... secure universal assent. To suppose that any body except James Buchanan ever doubted the right of the House to inquire searchingly into alleged corruptions affecting the constitution of their own body, is to suppose a difference of opinion as to whether twice two be really four. The fact that the President has been charged with complicity in those corruptions might intensify the demand for investigation, but could in no degree obstruct or fetter its progress. "Let there be light!"

PROGRESS-Vol. XX.

THE TRIBUNE to-day enters upon its XXth year, having been first issued April 10, 1841. What it has been, is, and aspires to be, our readers mainly know. Its size, when not increased by a Supplement, is at least trebled since its start; its amount of matter more than quadrupled. Its weekly expenses are now some twentyfold what they were at the outset; the number regularly borne on its payroll has increased in proportion. Its Circulation is at this moment greater, we believe, than that of any journal of Politics and News ever issued in this or any other country. That Circulation, the localities reached by it, and a comparison with what it was one year ago, are exhibited by the following tables, compiled from our books as they stood on the 1st inst: CIRCULATION, April 10, 1860.

65,186 New-York...... 93,547 15,292 Pennsylvania.....27,104 19,740 Ohio..... 25,949 Illinois........... 15,070 10,093 Indiana.... 13,639 8,042 7,523 Wisconsin......12,173 9,264 7,677 Michigan 10,620 Connecticut..... 9,822 8,242 6,431 Vermont 9,332 California 7,396 New-Hampshire .. 7,347 New-Jersey..... 6.555 5,477 Minnesota 3,927 2.937 Kansas 2,534 Rhode Island . . . 2,245 2,151 Canada...... 1,556 1.259 Missouri 1,059 633 672 457 398 375 548 307 253 130 227 66 13 Oregon..... 864 Maryland..... 555 Nebraska......476 Tennessee...... 264 Delaware......261 District of Columbia 206 Washington Territory 150 Utah Territory 127 Nova-Scotia115 Texas..... 89 Louisiana...... 81 North Carolina..... 68 Alabama 50 Georgia 34 South Carolina 26 Mississippi.... Arkansas.... New-Mexico..... Cherokee Nation Dakota Territory.... 5 402

Total..... 286,750

Foreign.....

211.750 [Nors.—The above table gives a somewhat too large circula tion in the State of New-York, with a corresponding deficiency classwhere—the sopies taken by Newsmen, which we do not know to be sent to other States, being included in this State]

AGGREGATE CIRCULATION.

Total.....286,750 Total.....211,750 Gain, 1860 over 1859...... 75,000

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE TRIBUNE.

IN MARCH, 1859. '60.
Copies, Copies
New-York. 2,387 2,883 Nebraska... 7 2,360 Oregon.... 1,374 Canada Pennsylv'a...1,255 Ohio.......1,176 1.314 Maryland ... New-Hamp. 763 1,123 Virginia . . . Maine.... 1,096 Kentucky ... 905 Tenngssee. Wisconsin.. 724 870 Texas 802 Delaware ... Vermont ... Indiana Michigan ... 806 N. Carelina. Iowa..... 514 Georgia... 464 Alabama... 411 Dist. of Col. Mass..... 461 New-Jersey. *341 Connecticut 358 Minnesota.. 152 259 S. Carolina. 243 Utah. Kansas.... 60 California .. 200 235 Foreign Missouri ... 21 Rhode Isl., 119 202 51 Total...12,166 17,076

We copy from our books a few of our largest clubs of mail subscribers to THE WEEKLY TRISUKE:

Copies. Pittsburgh, Pa.....273 Warren, Ohle119 Oshkosh, Wis...... 197 Bellefontaine, Ohio...114 Cortland Village, N.Y.180 Canton, N. Y....... 113 Sacramento, Cal. 170 Keene, N. H. 112

Manchester, N. H. 163 Washington, Iowa 111

Davenport, Iowa 160 South Bend, Ind. 111

Canton, Pa. 155 Cuba, N. Y. 110

Salem, Ohio. 160 Waukegan, Ill. 110 Springfield, Vt..... 150 Hillsdale, Mich..... 109 Penn Yan, N. Y..... 145 Amesbury, Mass..... 108 Ann Arbor, Mich.... 144 Elyria, Ohio....... 105 Marshall, Mich. 142 Tiffin, Ohio 108 Bucyrus, Ohio 140 Waterford, Pa 106 Meadville, Pa.....140 Minneapolis, Minn...104 Oberlin, Ohio 136 East Smithfield, Pa. . 104
Potsdam, N. Y . . . 135 Dryden, N. Y 104
Jamestown, N. Y . . . 134 Mansfield, Ohio 103 Biddeford, Me. 134 Allegheny City, Pa. 102
Painesville, Ohio. 127 Johnstown, Pa. 102
Lockport, N.Y. 126 Salem, N. J. 100
 North East, Pa.
 125
 Baraboo, Wis.
 100

 Westchester, Pa.
 125
 Niles, Mich.
 100

 Rockford, Ill.
 125
 Rochester, N. H.
 100
 Dover, N. H...... 124 Laconia, N. H..... 100 Dover, N. H. 124 Ellington, N. Y. 100
Ottawa, Ill 122 Gowanda, N. Y. 100
Springville, N. Y. 120 Busti, N. Y. 100 Edinboro, Pa. 120 Rochester, Vt. 100 Northfield, Pa. 120 Waterbury, Vt. 100

The following are some of our largest clubs of mail subscribers to THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE: Keokuk, Iowa 107 Whitewater, Wis 33 Leavenworth, Kansas 61 Albion, N. 1.
S. New Market, N. H. 54 Warsaw, N. Y.
Burlington, Iowa..... 52 Franklin, N. Y.

Westchester, Pa.... 57 Waterloo, N. Y..... 38 Norwich, N. Y..... 53 West Rutland, Vt.... 35 Monree, Wis 47 Banger, Me.
Ottawa, Ill. 47 Banger, Me.
Indinnapelis, Ind. 46 Wilhamsport, Pa.
Canastota, N. Y. 45 Wheeling, Va.
Woodstock, Vt. 43 Lewisburg, Pa. Dubuque, Iowa..... 43 Crosswicks, N. J.... Iowa City, Iowa..... 38 Barre, Mass...... | Iowa City, Iowa | 38 | Barre, Mass | 36 | Painesville, Ohio | 41 | Putnam, Cont | 41 | Ann Arbor, Mich | 42 | Vinnipauk, Cenn | 30 | Loosdale, R. I. | 30 | Seneca Falls, N. Y | 41 | Genesso, Itl | 33 | Seneca Falls, N. Y | 41 | Dixon, Itl | 30 | Millown, Me. | 40 | Coldwater, Mich | 39 | Pittsburgh, Pa | 40 | Attica, Ind | 35 | New-Albany, Ind | 40 | St. Paul, Min | 25 | Martinsville, Ind | 39 | St. Anthony, Min | 27 | Milwaukee, Wis | 40 | Minneapolis, Min | 27 | Milwaukee, Wis | 39 | Omaha City, Nebraska | 25 | Beloit, Wis | 38 | St. Louis, Mo | 25 |

These facts may be interesting to our friends, as they are encouraging to us. They prove that a faithful adherence to convictions, in defiance of embittered local hostility based on supposed local interest, is not necessarily ruinous. Though

liberal, considering the relative weakness of the Republican party here, we gratefully renew the acknowledgment of our obligations to the unpurchasable Millions of the Country-the Rural Districts-for the generous, the bounteous patronage without which no such paper as THE TRIBUNE could be issued in this or any other commercial emperium.

We profier no promises for the future, save to make our journal, to the extent of our ability, better than it has been. If the friends of the principles we uphold shall judge that a still wider and more general diffusion of THE TRIBUNE, especially in the doubtful States, will contribute to a Republican triumph in November, they will of course pro mote such diffusion without importunity from us. We intend, as heretofore, to show our faith in those principles by a free and fearless criticism of the errors and blunders of our own parts, or those committed in its name, and by endeavoring, so far as we may to commend this journal more and more to the hearts of all who love Justice, Humanity, Truth, and Liberty. With whatever imperfections on our own part, we believe that its general influence, throughout its nineteen years of existence, has been exerted on the side of Intelligence, Morality, Temperance, and adverse to Vice, Wrong, and Oppression. Cheerfully conceding that our patronage has exceeded our merits and our success overpaid our exertions, we shall endeavor by our future efforts to justify the confidence of our friends and the hatred of the enemies of Impartial Freedom.

"EXPRESS"_ISMS.

THE TRIBUNE Is worried, since the Washington Covode Investigating Committee began to run into the Republican ox. [Express.

-This is-as usual with The Express-the exact reverse of the truth. While the Congressional Investigating Committees were badgering Republicans we either openly or tacitly upheld and encouraged their operations; we have only condemned them when they insisted that a Democrat should tell what we believe they had no right to require.

If only the door is opened for the Fremont campaign, then will be a Book of Revenations that will make the people stare. The New York Mariposa negotiation—the robbery of the Cail fornia State interest, &c., all will come out. En acong, we say as more curicisty men.

[Express.

-All which is the basest and vilest calumnybaser than any paper but The Express could be in duced to father. "The New-York Mariposa negotiation," if such there were, had nothing whatever to do with the Presidential Election, but related solely to Col Fremont's private affairs; and "the robbery "of the California State Interest"-if that means the failure of Palmer, Cook & Co. to pay that interest-was purely their affair, with which neither Col Fremont nor the Presidential contest had the smallest concern. It takes a very base mind to conceive such falsehoods as The Express habitually

More of what THE TRIBUNE calls "attring up the animals" is to take piace. Van Wyck has been ransecking all the country to prove that "slaveholders burn their slaves!" Bah. [Express.—Mr. Van Wyck, in the course of a temperate and moderate Free-Soil speech, merely observed that slaves are sometimes burned to death at the South. For this entirely and incontestably true statement, he was called a liar and a scoundrel on the floor by Mr. Reuben Davis of Mississippi, and The Constitution (the President's immediate organ) thereupon proclaimed Mr. Van Wyck disgraced and infamous because of Davis's abuse. Mr. Van Wyck, it appears, instead of bludgeoning or shooting Mr. Davis or his Editorial abuser, proposes to show that what he (Van Wyck) stated was strictly and literally true. Isn't that the better way to vindicate himself? Is it not absolutely required of him by the obloquy which has been showered upon him? Should not every decent, anti-ruffian journal approve and uphold his course?

THE TRIBUNE is working off the sins of Republicans upon the Democracy at there is this difference—the Republicans set up all for saints; the Democrats own up to having some sinners. Even the Southern Church is too wicked for the Northern Republicans. It be reduced because of its iniquity. The Missionary Society, by the pious Republicans, has already been rest in twist. The Democrats don't thus set themselves up. Hence, with the Governor, and overwhelming majorities in the Sate Senate and House, two or three to one, it won't do to shollle off the legislative sins of "the saints" all upon the sinners. All the logic of The TRIBUNE only goes to show that a fresh, new party is seeded in the State to knock out both Repubresh, new party is meeded in the State to knock out be ican and Democratic brains.

-Where, when, have "the Republicans set up all " for saints?" We never heard of any such preposterous assumption, save in the columns of Th Express, or some other equally reckless, mendacious enemy of the Republican cause. Of course, there are rogues in our party as well as in others: the only difference is that the Republican party don't ask that the Churches, Tract and Missionary Societies, shall keep silence with regard to flagrant iniquities because some of its members are implicated therein. What THE TRIBUNE has aimed to do was to expose and condemn corrupt and venal legislation regardless of party. It was only the incessant efforts of The Express and other journals to make party capital out of bad legislation at Albany that induced us to show that, in all the rapacious and rascally schemes now or recently pressed at Albany, the Democratic Members are almost uranimously implicated. We did not state the fact that nearly all our Democratic City Members of both Houses are thick-and-thin supporters of the City Railroad bills, nor that the Democratic Senators unanimously upheld our debauched Alms-House Commissioners - but we stated facts enough to prove that corruption at Albany is confined to no

But, says The Express, "all the logic of THE TRIBUNE only goes to show that a fresh, new 'party is needed in the State." O no, Sirs! We tried "a fresh, new party" in 1855-6; and its rule was far more rotten and rascally than that of any that preceded or succeeded it. Its trail is still visible in our Canals, State Prisons, and wherever there was a chance for theft. We need no new party; we do need abler, stronger, purer, more incorruptible men chosen as legislators, not by one party, but by all. We shall be disappointed if such men as Frederick A. Conkling and Lucius Robinson are not at a premium in our future Legislative Elections.

The bill erecting a Metropolitan Sanitary District, and providing for the Public Health in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, was yesterday lost in the Assembly: Yeas 56, (9 less than the Constitution requires;) Nays 38. And Mr. H. B. Miller is reported as having said, in the course of the preceding debate, that THE TRIBUNE opposes thin bill. This is not quite correct. We did, do and shall

oppose all contrivances and schemes which have for one main object the removal of Democrats from Municipal offices and the substitution of Republicans in their stead. We oppose this as wrong in principle and pernicious in practice. If, then, such is to be the effect of this bill, we decidedly object to its enactment without such modification as will remove the objectionable feature.

But there ought to be a Metropolitan Health District, and a Metropolitan Sanitary Board or Departour City Circulation and Advertising are both ment, under one efficient head, clothed with ample

power to abste nuisances, restore and maintain cleanliness, and eradicate all causes of contagion. Such a system we ardently favor, with the single provise that it shall be elevated at once and forever above the atmosphere of partisan place-hunting. Give us a Sanitary Board so constituted that it will never remove a good subordinate because of his politics, never appoint nor retain a bad one for like reason, and we are for the organization proposed. A partisan Board would never secure the avowed end of its creation, and would only serve to cover with odium the party creating it.

One word more, in regard to the course of Gov. Morgan, in the Crimmins case. The law makes it the Governor's duty, in all cases of application for pardon, to call for information upon the Judge or the District-Attorney by whom the criminal was tried. The practice is, in ordinary cases, to call upon the District-Attorney, and in capital cases to apply to both officials. In capital cases, the law requires the Judge to send to the Governor a certified copy of the evidence. In this case, the District-Attorney wrote the letters we have published, and Judge Ingraham gave his views to the Governor personally He stated -as in his charge to the culprit-that it was a clear case of murder, and that he could not recommend a commutation. Even in a letter, received by the Executive the night before the execution, at 11 p. m., Judge Ingraham expressly refused to ask a commutation; but suggested a respite, on the ground that Shea was to be hung on April 20, and that the too frequent occurrence of executions had a demoralizing effect. As Shea himself was contending in the courts, and would ask a respite upon that account, the Governor decided to let the law take its course. We learn upon the best authority that Gov. Morgan never expressed the views attributed to him, in regard to judge or jury interfering with his prerogative. It is therefore evident that The N. Y. Times and other journals have been misled by the misstatements of interested parties, and have done the Governor great injustice.

The United States Senate yesterday determined to postpone all other orders till the Homestead Bill shalt be disposed of. This was accomplished mainly by the energy of Mr. Wade of Ohio, with the as sistance of Mr. Johnson of Tennessee. Mr. Hunter did his best to defeat the attempt, but in vain. The Homestead Bill will now be discussed and acted upon by the Senate.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9, 1860.

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS. Mr. Butterworth was recalled before M Covode's Committee, and refused to produce Mr. Haskin's letters, from which he had furnished extracts for publication in The N. Y. Times, charging him subetantially with hypocrisy on Lecompton. Mr. Haskin will now appear, and in his defense introduce Mr. Butterworth's correspondence with him at that time, in order that the public may see both sides. It is understood that Mr. Butterworth proposed to exchange letters with Mr. Haskin to-day, but the offer was declined as coming after an attack had been made which required an answer.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE. The House occupied most of the day in debating

the point whether Mr. Covode or Mr. Winslow should have precedence on the resolution requiring Mr. Schell to answer, and the minority reports against it. THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

Mr. Findlay's resolution was recommitted, at Mr.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. Wade succeeded, after much effort, in having the Homestead bill made a special order for to morrow, though strongly opposed by Mr. Hunter, who desired the Indian Appropriation bill taken up. The probability is the House bill will be defeated. and the Senate amendment, which emasculates the beneficent object, will be forced through by the power of a Democratic majority. What course the House will then pursue is uncertain.

THE CASE OF MR. FOWLER. Mr. Fowler is here in answer to a summons of the Post-office Department concerning the discrepancy in his accounts, which has not yet been adjusted. New regulations are to be issued by which such errors will be prevented hereafter. The President is nearly as much exercised on this matter as about Covode's investigation, which he habitually complains of.

WAYS AND MEANS CLERK. Mr. B. B. French will be elected Clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow. The salary is \$1,800. The Committee on Claims have been trying for six weeks to elect a Clerk, and will repeat the experiment to-morrow.

MR. BUTTERFIELD'S PROJECT.

Mr. Corwin is to make an argument before the Post Office Committee of the House in favor of Mr. Butterfield's project to establish a line of steamers with Mexico on the basis of a mail subsidy from Government. Since that Committee have agreed to restore the service of the Isabel be. tween Charleston and Havana, on which the postages only realized one-sixth of the annual cost of the whole subject, is open to the extent Congress may be willing to appropriate money for ocean

A VETO.

Mr. Buchanan's friends say he intends vetoing the bill for a passenger railroad here, if it should pass, on the absurd ground that it will destroy the beauty of Pennsylvania avenue.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MEXICAN STEAMERS.

The Attorney-General has given no opinion in egard to the Mexican steamers and prisoners captured near Vera Cruz, and is perplexed by the facts to justify our officers. The charge of piracy cannot be maintained, as at first assumed at the Navy Department, and without it the steamers are not legal prizes, nor are the prisoners properly held. The whole affair was an exercise of high-handed authority, which the Administration was compelled to approve in view of the President's Instructions to Mr. McLace, and the avowed purpose to aid Juarez irrespective of public law.

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THE BUPPALO AND OSWEGO BREAKWATERS Mr. Spaulding introduced a bill to-day to pay the State of New-York the amount expended in constructing breakwaters at Buffolo and Oswego, being works of national importance. This mavement was made upon the petition of the Canal

Board.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, April 9, 1890.

Mr. Fowler, Postmaster of New-York, reached here this morning, and has made full and asstafactery or almost on the Post-Office Department of the alleged deficit in his accounts. They have accordingly been adjusted and permanently settled.

The bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union is to be called up to-morrow in the House, and the calculation is that it wills pass by 20 majority. Its success in the Senate is doubtful, at least with the boundaries proposed by the Wyandot Constitution.

Hancock Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, has been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as United States Marshal for that State.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washisotos, April 9, 1868.
Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting at Nashville, Oct. 19, 1859, in regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Missussippi River. Referred to the Committee on Com-

merce.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Colambis, to the condition of the Jail at Washington Cay, which would disgrace a tribe of savages.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) said a new jail was about being erected by the General Government.

After some conversation the subject was dropped.

A number of bills of a private nature were considered.

The bill for the relief of settlers on lands in Arkan

The bill for the relief of settlers on lands in Arkansas was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to consider by what title or right the Saratoga, a ship of war belonging to the United States, has undertaken in time of peace, and without the sanction of Congress, to use force against two other vessels of war, at that time in Mexican waters, and after a bloody contest, to capture the same and bring them as a pretended prize of war into a port of the United States, holding their officers and crews as prisoners; and also to consider if any action of Congress be required to prevent the recurrence of such a collision, and such an assumption to make a prize of war and prisoners in time of peace.

Mr. Wilson's (Rep., Mass.) resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into contracts made by the War Department for iron was taken up, and postponed till to morrow.

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented the memorial

postponed till to morrow.

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented the memorial
of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York for amendment of the act in regard to liabilities of ship owners.
Mr. WILSON gave notice of a bill more effectually

ment of the act in regard to insbilities of ship owners.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of a bill more effectually to an press the slave-trade.

Mr. Davis's (Dem., Miss.) resolutions were taken up, and Mr. CHESNUT (Dem., S. C.) addressed the Senate. He favored the resolutions because they pronounced against two heresies: first, the sovereign power of the Federal Government over Slavery; and, secondly, the sovereign power of the people of the Territories over Slavery met Territories. The first led straight to despotism, and the second relieved the Federal Government of its manifest daties. These points had been already so fully discussed that he would not go into them, but would refer to events immediately connected with them. Since the first Moaday in last December, notable scenes had occurred at the Federal Capitol. The representatives of the people had met, and the collision between the two sections showed a wide and growing estrangement. The country was now preparing for a grander, wider, and, he hoped, a finar straigle. It is state of affairs resulted from the agitation of the Slavery question, and misconception on one side of the relation of the States to each other and to the Federal Government, and a misapprenension in regard to the equality of all races of men. Those who asserted this equality disregarded the world as it was, cust aside the lessons of experience and abandoned themselves to fanaticism. Mr. Chesnut proceeded to charge that the object of the Republican party was the emancipation of the slave, and contended that if they were driven from here they would go to Central America and South America. He showed the evil results of emancipation elsewhere. The Slave States furnished two hundred millions of the exports of which the North had the carrying trade. He painted out the disaster to result from the abolition of Slavery to the great Northern interests of navigation, commerce, and manufactures. If the North contended that Slavery was a moral wrong, the North under the Constitution was not responsible. Mr. Findlay's resolution was recommitted, at Mr. Covode's instance, to allow Mr. Hickman to make a report from the Judiciary on the President's message, which discusses some identical principles involved in this case. The present disposition is that the inquiries of the Committee should not extend to affairs of private citizens, but be pursued wherever officeholders are concerned. Messrs. Plitt and Van D'yke of Philadelphia, who were expected this morning as witnesses, did not appear.

Mr. Chesnut's speech in defense of the South and Slavery was free from excesses and ultraism; and, while equally decided in sentiment, contrasted favorably in tone with harangues usually delivered on that side.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL. nonneed the theory of the "irrepressible conflict" be-tween the systems of labor North and South as facat-cal and superficial. The two systems of labor assisted each other. That there was a conflict of ideas in re-

each other. That there was a common or need in regard to the Government, and that wild theories at the North prevailed, and that there could be no peace there. He argued against the doctrine of the equality of the races, and their inalienable right of liberty, and held that the liberty of an individual had to be regarded. held that the interests of society. He pronounced the principles of the Red Republicans of France and the Black Republicans of this country to be the same, and equally destructive of true civil liberty.

The resolutions were laid aside.

Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the Indian Appro-

priation bill.
Mr. CLAY (Dem., Ala.) presented a substitute for Mr. CLAY (Dem., Ala.) presented a substitute for the Homestead bill.

Messrs. WADE (Rep., Ohio) and JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.) opposed Mr. Hunter's motion, desiring to press the Homestead bill to a vote as soon as possible.

Mr. Hunter's motion was lost by Yeas, 24: Nays, 24.

Mr. WADE moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the House Homestead bill. Carried by Yeas, 25: Nays, 22. Adjourned.

25: Nays, 22. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill for preventing the vessels of any Government, inclusive of those under subventions with any such Government, from carrying aught save bullton and specie, and neither passengers, letters, nor freight for hire, under a penalty of seizure.

Mr. THAYEK (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill constituting Dakota a Land District, and providing for the admission to the House of a Delegate therefrom.

Mr. SCOTT (Dem., Cal.) introduced a bill to authorize the President, in conjunction with California, to run and mark the boundary between the territorice of the United States and California.

Mr. MORSE (Rep., Me) offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all communications with foreign Governments, and copies of instructions to our tawar officers, and consuls, on the west coast of Africa, not heretofore made public; the number of slaver captured and condemned in our Courts; where such slavers were fitted out, and that the President give his opinion whether any further legislation is necessary, with a view of extinguishing the slave trade.

Mr. BOCOCK (Dem., Va.) proposed an amendment, also calling for information where such vessels were built, at what port they were litted out, and by whom.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.) offered an amendment, calling for the place of residence of the owners, captains, and crews.

Mr. HINDMAN (Dem., Ark.) offered an amendment, calling also for the cost of maintaining the Africa

Mr. HINDMAN (Dem., Ark.) offered an amend ment, cailing also for the cost of maintaining the A can squadron.

These amendments were accepted by Mr. Morse.

The resolution was adopted.
On motion of Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.), the 2d and 3d of May were set apart for the consideration of Terri-

of May were set apart for the consideration of the torial business.

Mr. WINSLOW (Dem., N. C.) moved, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of Mr. Covode, from the Investigating Committee, concluding with a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of Augustus Schell, and bring him before the bar of the House, to answer for a contempt of its autherity, in refusing to produce a certain paper when requested to do so by the Committee.

Mr. W., of the minority, then made a report denying the premises of the majority, and maintaining that

New-Dork Daily Tribune

Republican National Convention. Curoaco, May 16.

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